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G. W. Zucker

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THE LOOKOUT



Connecticut Agricultural College

Storrs, Connecticut

March

1912

THE LOOKOUT

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

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The Lookout

VOL. XVII.

MARCH, 1912.

No. 6.



EDITORIALS

With the end of another term and the consequent departure and return of our students, the deplorable transportation facilities provided at such times were once more felt. It seems that Fate decrees rain for the time when the majority of us are compelled to travel over the road—again, we say road—that separates us from Eagleville—from the outer world.

It is true that ordinarily the stage accommodations are sufficient but when most needed are sadly inadequate. Those who must wade ankle deep through the muddiest mud in Christendom can not be blamed for thinking that a betterment of these conditions is possible.

As an example, we might cite a recent occurrence when accommodations for but eight were provided for over thirty students.

More conveyances put into use at such times would provide a ready remedy for this aggravation.



That the necessary publication expenses of the remaining issues of THE LOOKOUT may be defrayed, it is requested that the subscribers, who have not paid their subscription dues, remit them at their earliest convenience.



The Immigration Problem.

The immigration of cheap labor has created a crisis throughout the country that furnishes food for serious thought, if not apprehension. We find two classes diametrically opposed to each other; the fairly intelligent American, living from hand to mouth, and the uneducated immigrant that heeds anarchy and takes wages and hours as dictated by the grasping employer.

To prove this contention it is essential that we have some intelligent idea of immigration from its earliest period. Up to the year 1820 no statistics were kept regarding immigrants, but from

then until 1890 over fifteen millions arrived and settled. The bulk of these were from Great Britain, Germany and Scandanavia. They were, in the main, educated, spoke the same language, were probably of the same origin, and were capable of what one might call ready assimilation.

When, however, we look at the races which have been coming in during the past decade we see how much more difficult the problem becomes. Our immigration therefore has been composed of the most desirable and enlightened races of Europe; but recently the number of illiterate and depraved immigrants has increased enormously, although the recent financial depression has had a marked affect in the decrease of their number. In spite of this it has by no means come to a standstill.

The great danger lies in the fact that the bulk of these people cannot readily assimilate with us. The safety of the country depends upon Americanizing these ignorant people; and the process becomes slower and more difficult as their numbers increase. Conglomerating as they do in the centers of population, their unequal geographic distribution becomes an economic and social difficulty. This fact is due not so much to their character but to the fact that the free public lands are exhausted. This compels the immigrant to purchase his farm second-hand which, in nine-tenths of the cases, is out of the question. For this reason they are forced to seek the manufacturing instead of agriculture.

The effect of unrestricted immigration is perhaps best seen at the present time, for although we have more unemployed than we can well take care of, the stream of immigrants continues to flow in and there is no doubt that every ship load increases the number of unemployed and the competition for work at living wages.

The proverb, "Charity begins at Home," is well adapted to the case where American Institutions, wages, and standard of living are endangered; but let it suffice to say that best interests of the United States demand a radical change in the laws of immigration.

L. M., '15.



'15—Is Mr. S—— in?

'13—No, he's out.

'15—Be in again to-night?

'13—Doesn't look that way.

'15—Is he out much?

'13—Yes—a good deal.

'15—Where could I find him?

'13—Upstairs, playing poker.—Ex.



The Dramatic Club is to give a play during Junior Week.



A ladies' rifle team has been organized at the cottage. The scores have not been made public but it is rumored that some remarkable hits have been made.



The Glee and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert at Windsor on March eighth. The concert was given under the auspices of the senior class of the Windsor High School. It was a complete success and it is hoped that the club will be able to secure another engagement there next year. The next trip will be to Manchester on April 12th.



Oil has gone to twelve cents a gallon but what do we care. "Here's to the electric lights, long may they shine." Turn on the switch—and—will somebody please strike a match and light the lamp.



Figuratively speaking, we are on the last lap of the College year. Being in such a position, it is wise not to allow your sentiments to get the better of your studious nature.



Spring has come:

The editors are looking for the usual contributions of odes and sonnets dedicated to the vernal gods. If you need inspiration borrow somebody's galoshes and showerstick.



Keep off the grass—at least don't allow it to grow under your feet. (Mr. Hollister, please take notice that this is the ninety-ninth time this has been mentioned by THE LOOKOUT.)



We print, in this issue, an address delivered by J. W. Pincus, '98, to the students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

On the evening of March 15th a St. Patrick's Day Dance was given in the chapel. This is the latest and has got the Bunny Hug, Turkey Trot and Hippo Hop "lashed to the mast." Even poor old St. Vitus hasn't got a ghost of a show now.



On St. Patrick's Day, in the morning, several freshmen parted with their green neckgear and were taught to look with reverence upon the class colors of '13.



The first of the Faculty receptions given this year, was held in the Cottage, Friday afternoon, March first.



The ladies of the church entertained the choir at the Cottage on February twenty-ninth.



The members of the Beta Gamma Kappa recently gave a linen shower to Miss Claribel Lewis.



Professor—"Very few business men in the city own their stores. If you go up one side of Main Street, Willimantic, and down the other——"

(Voice in the rear)—"You'd see the whole city."



Professor—"Ecclesiastics in Rome told me that St. Peter's would hold eighty thousand."

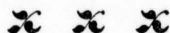
White—"Why, it must be larger than our chapel!"



Miss Hayes lectured on Domestic Science at Enfield, February 23rd.



Mrs. Chauncy Ives, Miss Sarah Strain, the Misses Mary and Jessie Bishop, and Miss Mary E. Tookey were recent guests at the Cottage.



The Bay of fundy Marsh Sands.

The Chignecto Isthmus is a little strip of land lying between Bay Verte on the northeast and the Bay of Fundy on the southwest, and connecting Nova Scotia to New Brunswick. At its narrowest part the Isthmus is about seventeen miles wide. The character of the land is that of valleys running from northeast to southwest, separated by ridges from one hundred to two hundred feet above

sea level. There are four tidal rivers on the southern slope; namely, La Planche, Missiquash, Aulac, and Tantranmar. These all drain into the Cumberland Basin at the head of the Bay of Fundy. It is here that the tides run sixty or more feet high, and are said to be the highest of the world.

From these facts we can account for the marvelous soil found there. The tides sweep up the rivers bearing sediment ground from the rocks and the river bottom and deposit the sediment on the flats at the heads of the rivers. This deposit is from one foot to eighty feet deep, varying as the soil below it rises or falls. This sediment is naturally very rich. In some places the soil has been yielding large crops of hay for over one hundred and fifty years and shows no signs of becoming exhausted, although no fertilizer has been used upon it. Other sections have become exhausted, and the tide has been turned back on to them thus building up, in a few years, a new land with all the original fertility.

The area of this territory is considerable. Between Amherst and Sackville, two fairly large towns lying ten miles apart, there is an area of fifty thousand acres, some reclaimed and some unreclaimed. The whole area of this kind in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is estimated at two hundred thousand acres. In the earlier times the great product raised in these marshes was wheat. The outlet of this wheat, and other products was the Fort of Louisburg, of historic fame. Now hay has taken the place of wheat, large crops being raised and stored in barns built on the marshes solely for this purpose. Part of the hay is bailed and sent away, one machine doing all the baling for the neighborhood.

The people live on the ridges and have their gardens and a few cattle to supply them with food.

The French commenced reclamation work before 1700. They were not trained to handle an ax and plow, but preferred a dyking spade. Their old method was to plant five or six large trees where the sea entered the marsh, and between these trees to lay down others lengthways on top of each other, and then to fill up the holes with mud beaten down in such a way as to form a solid wall. In the center they constructed a flood gate to let the fresh water out at low tide, and to keep the salt water out at high tide; this drained the marshes. It was expensive work, but the second crop usually paid for labor and material. In 1755 the Isthmus became English land. Following upon this came the expelling of the Acadians leaving the population very low. Then began an immigration of New Englanders who carried on this work of reclaiming the marsh land.

At the present time the work is going on in a much larger scale.

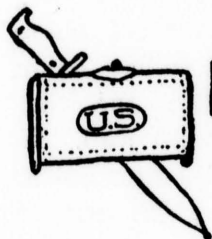
Rivers are dammed at the mouth, and flood gates are put in at the dams, thus draining whole sections of the country. There is one organized company now acting in the region of the Missiquash River, known as the Missiquash March Company. This company has dredged a canal six miles long which joins the Missiquash River and passes through several lakes. The whole system covers about four thousand acres and the company hopes to build the canal further back into the country. In some places the lakes are drained by canals and the tide turned in leaving great areas of solid mud which gradually settles forming the finest kind of soil.

They are now cutting first-class timothy hay from several hundred acres of land that was only a few years before a wet bog land. The possibilities of this Isthmus are extensive. The dairy industry, which might well flourish there with good pastures and hay, has been sadly neglected. A few beef cattle are raised and a few horses are bred and sold; but the principal crop is hay. There are hundreds of tons of excellent hay up there now, which can be sold for only seven or ten dollars a ton, while down here we are paying twenty-five dollars a ton for poor hay. There are excellent outlets for this great surplus of hay. The Intercolonial Railway passes across the marshes and joins our tracks at St. John. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island from Sackville to Cape Formentine could transport hay to an ocean port.

The principal thing which stands in the way of sending hay to the United States is the duty. What a striking example this gives of the need of the recently discussed Reciprocity Treaty. If in the future Reciprocity Treaty is negotiated with Canada, it will provide one of the great things needed to develop this very promising section of the Dominion.

H. L. T., '15.

x x x



DEPARTMENT NOTES



COLLEGE FARM NOTES.

An experienced shepherd has been secured in Mr. A. D. Telfer, of Niagara Stock Farm, Lewiston, N. Y. He arrived at the College March 1st and will take care of the sheep and beef cattle and some of the other livestock. He has had three years' experience in this

country and was previously a sheep man in England. It is expected that the College flock will improve materially under his care.

Several lambs have appeared and indications point to a successful season.

A fine pure bred French Coach filly foal was born at the barn on March 5th.

The E. L. Dupont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, is to give a demonstration in "Farming by Dynamite" on the College farm April 20th, at 10 A. M. It will consist of blasting stumps and boulders, digging ditches, setting trees and subsoiling a plot of ground for planting to some crop.

In connection with this a plot of ground will be planted for comparison.

GREENHOUSE NOTES.

Young cabbages, tomatoes, eggplants and peppers have been started for early spring planting outside.

A number of hydrangeas and Easter lilies will present a beautiful appearance at Easter time.

Several snapdragons and a Cuban duckbill with curious flowers make a pretty show at present.

It has been stated that muskmelons and cucumbers planted close to each other will cross pollinate and prevent the setting of fruit. To discover any truth in the matter a trial is being made to cross pollinate several muskmelon plants with cucumber plants.

Over a hundred chrysanthemum seedlings, the results of crosses made last fall, are being grown to determine their value.

A large number of carnation seedlings are being tried out for a like reason. A carnation cross of special interest to the students is one made by Inouye, a former student here. It is a dark red flower of rare promise. Another notable cross is a white one made by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Fraser.

The banana tree is a swift grower as evidenced by the hole in the greenhouse roof and the fact that eight days is a sufficient time for the formation of single leaves which are enormous.

More papaws are nearing maturity.

The grapery has been closed to induce the vines to start. In order that the sap may cause the buds near the butt to start before those near the tip, the tips have been tied down to within an inch or two of the ground. Several new varieties of grapes have been added to the former collection.

Last year an orchid, *Lælia anceps*, was crossed with another orchid, *Cattleya trianae*. A seed pod is maturing from which seeds will be obtained and planted. Several years will be required to bring

the seedlings to a blooming age, at which time the value of the cross can be determined.

POULTRY NOTES.

For the week ending March second, the production in the National Egg Laying Contest was 1,889 eggs, a gain of 250 eggs over the preceding week. The highest daily record was 297 eggs from 490 birds. White Orpingtons are coming to the front and showing marked increase.

The pen with the largest number of eggs to its credit is that of Thomas Barrow, Leghorns, 276 eggs; the second is that of Howard Street, Single Combed R. I. Reds, 224 eggs.



Alumni Notes

'98. J. W. Pincus visited the College on February 18th.

C. B. Pomeroy, '90, E. B. Fitts, '94. A. J. Pierpont, '95, and H. L. Garrigus, '98, are more or less busily engaged in institute work in connection with the various meetings about the State. A. J. Pierpont also addressed meetings at Barre, Mass., and Momer, N. Y.

'02. George H. Hollister was appointed one of the delegates from Connecticut to attend the conference on the chestnut tree blight, held in Harrisburg, Pa., February 20th.

'06. C. J. Grant is actively engaged in Extension School work in connection with Ohio State University. The following is a clipping from an Ohio newspaper: * * * we firmly believe that the able and zealous instructors, Messrs. Grant, Bachtell and Neals have sown seed that will bear fruit in investigations and progress to the ultimate profit and lasting benefit of this community, Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our hearty appreciation and thanks to Messrs. Grant, Bachtell and Neals for their valued services during the school session * * * "

'09. George B. Treadwell, formerly a dairyman at the Wivery farms, New Canaan, is to accept the position as manager of the Gilbert farm on April first.

Joe Samuels has left his position with the Hartford Beef Company to accept a similar one with W. C. Wade & Company of Bloomfield.

Ralph Emerson has engaged in a partnership greenhouse business at Northboro, Mass., about ten miles from Worcester. He has about 12,500 feet of glass with heating plant sufficient for much enlargement. The company will grow sweet peas and carnations very largely.

'10. James B. Ashcraft, who was captain of the tennis team, in the spring of '10, that defeated Rhode Island, 5 to 1, at Storrs, is employed as farm superintendent of a thousand acre dairy at Richmond, Va. His address is Richmond, Va., R. F. D. No. 4.

'10. R. I. Nesmith is an assistant inspector of gypsey and brown tail moth for the Forestry Department of the city of Reading, Mass.

Nathan Cohen spoke at Colchester, Conn., before a gathering of farmers on February 12th. Mr. Cohen is one of the lecturers sent out by the American Federation of Jewish Farmers.

Paul B. Roth, formerly of Warren, Mass., is on the dairy farm of Wilson Lee, of New Haven.

Ex. '12. R. W. Enholm is at the Northboro Woolen Mills at Northboro, Mass., in partnership with the owner.

E. C. Eaton is in partnership with W. Taft Moore at Beverly, Mass., in the poultry, market gardening and dairy business. His address is 149 Elliot Street, Beverly, Mass.

C. T. Senay, a sophomore at Trinity, attended the glee club concert given at Windsor, March 8th.

x x x

Raising Poultry on the farm.

The general purpose breeds of poultry, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons, should be kept on the farm, rather than small-egg breeds or small mongrel stock. It should also be remembered that the dark-plumaged varieties do not, as a rule, look as well when dressed as poultry of other colors.

Usually, more interest is taken with a flock of fowls of the same breed and color, and it is an established fact that such a flock produces a more uniform product, which invariably secures to the owner

higher prices than can be derived from the product of a mongrel flock.

As soon as the hatching season is over all male birds should be marketed; they having no influence whatever on the number of eggs laid, and eggs produced by flocks composed of females only keep much better than eggs from hens that are allowed to run with males.

As soon as the cockerels weigh three-quarters of a pound they should be penned for 10 or 12 days and fed all they will eat of corn chop or a wet mash composed of 2 parts corn meal, 1 part bran, and 1 part low-grade flour. If this mixture can be dampened with skim milk, it will add much to its fattening and bleaching qualities. Birds that are being fattened should be fed in troughs rather than in litter, as exercise at this time is not conducive to rapid gains in weight. The birds should be kept as quiet as possible.



ATHLETIC NOTES



Baseball weather has at last appeared and the 'Varsity is able to put in some outdoor practice. The schedule has not yet been completed but we are in hopes of having a fair percentage of the games at home.

Capt. Aubry's squad is rounding into shape. Keating, Illy, Smith, Farnham, Dean and Millar are trying out for the pitching squad.

Manager Geehan has not yet arranged for a coach, but is taking up the matter with "Jimmie" Nichols, who filled this position last year.

The diamond will be put in condition as soon as possible and the track will be rushed to completion for the Interclass Meet.

The first game of the season was played between the School of Agriculture and the Invincibles (last year's men) on February 24th. The old guards defeated the "Aggies" in a one-sided game which was called on account of the lack of spherical material. The score was

10 to 0, and the "Aggies" had only one man who reached the initial sack.

The basketball team closed the season successfully and ought to be congratulated by the student body for their good work. Their victories brought back to the College some lost laurels and started the year with a better reputation.

The following were the last games of the season:

On February 22nd, the 'Varsity defeated the Alumni in a very interesting game by the score of 22 to 16. The line-up was:

'VARSITY.		ALUMNI.	
White	r. f.	Millar	
Healey	l. f.	Brundage	
Van Guilder	center	Forbush	
Howard	r. g.	Aubry	
Geehan	l. g.	Storrs	

In the preliminary game the Freshmen were defeated by the Windham High School team by the score of 19 to 14.

On March the seventh, at Willimantic, the Freshmen were re-vengeed and defeated Windham High School by the score of 18 to 10.

x x x

Agricultural College and Economic Aspects of Farming.

Exactly fifty years ago the "Land Grant Act" was passed by the United States Congress, and shortly thereafter the State Agricultural Colleges were established in the various States. A few years later Congress passed the "Hatch Act" which enabled every State to establish an Experiment Station. Both of these institutions have accumulated a remarkable fund of agricultural information, and disseminated this information among the farmers. The work accomplished by them speaks for itself, and there is no doubt in my mind, that there is not a country in the world which can compare with this country in the extent and volume of excellent, scientific research and education in agriculture.

But, while we can justly pride ourselves on the above facts, we have neglected the study of the problem of agricultural co-operation and distribution. It is only within the last few years since the cry of the high cost of living has been raised all over the land, that the various agricultural organizations have attempted to deal with this problem. We have had a number of successes in individual co-operative efforts, such as the Citrus Growers of California, or the vegetable and fruit growers of some of our Southern States, or, com-

ing nearer home, the Potato and Cauliflower Associations of Long Island and the Monmouth County, New Jersey, Farmers' Exchange. On the whole, in co-operative purchasing and selling, as well as in agricultural credit, we are behind most of the European countries. This fact was pointed out very strongly by the Country Life Commission appointed by ex-President Roosevelt. Among the remedies for the improvement of Country Life, the following suggestion is made:

"A more wide-spread conviction of the necessity for organization, not only for economic, but for social purposes. This organization to be more or less co-operative, so that all the people may share equally in the benefits and have a voice in the essential affairs of the community."

The reasons for this backwardness are numerous. The principal ones are the isolation of the American farmer which has made him rather a strong individualist, and absence of leadership and lack of proper information. But, we must come now face to face with the problem, and unless the American farmer in the near future, will learn how to co-operate, he will have to go out of business. Having come in touch with all sorts of farmers, especially with the Jewish immigrant farmer in the Eastern States for the last twenty years, I have had an opportunity to observe the life of the farmer, and, in my opinion, there is no other problem more important to the farmer than the problems of co-operation, improvement of agricultural credit, and social life.

I shall relate to you briefly some of my personal experience along these lines.

In the spring of 1910 the Purchasing Bureau of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America began its operations. We started with a capital of \$300, raised from the sale of shares to the members of the Federation at \$5 per share. During the first year of our activity we sold over \$10,000 worth of goods to the farmers. In 1911 our working capital was increased to \$1,200, and we have done a business during the past year of \$30,217.62. The farmers have, on the average, saved from ten to forty per cent. by buying through the Purchasing Bureau. In addition to the saving the farmers are sure to get the right sort of material, and also get liberal credit on reasonable terms.

The Purchasing Bureau bought for the farmers, fertilizers, grass, garden and farm seeds, agricultural tools and machinery, silos and dairy supplies, spraying materials, etc. Great care is taken in purchasing from the most reliable houses, and the fertilizers and seeds are tested so as to be sure that the farmers get the best materials. Not only do the farmers get their material cheaper through the Pur-

chasing Bureau, but they also get many valuable suggestions as to the proper variety of seeds, or labor-saving devices to be used.

Many farmers have been induced through the efforts of the Purchasing Bureau to start alfalfa fields, or to put in green manuring crops, such as cow peas or soy beans, etc. Many farmers for the first time since they purchased their farms limed their land, sprayed their orchards against insects and fungous diseases. Many silos were built.

With the help of The Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society co-operative Credit Unions were started last year in three of our local associations. This year five more were established. These Credit Unions are modelled after the Raifeisen System in Germany, and are loan exchanges where the farmer can get small sums of money for short terms and at reasonable rates of interest. In the State of Massachusetts a special act was passed by the Legislature for the establishment of these Credit Unions, but in all other States there are no special laws, and we have established our Unions as voluntary, unincorporated associations. Although there are twenty-two Credit Unions in Massachusetts, none of them are in farming communities. We hope that in the near future we shall organize one of these associations in the State of Massachusetts. We have thus far not attempted to do any co-operative marketing for the simple reason that the problem is a much more difficult one to handle, and requires considerable more capital than we have at the present time. Co-operative purchasing is comparatively simple, and is a good preparation for the next step—co-operative marketing.

A few months ago I read a paper before the New York State Agricultural Society on "The Cost of Living Problem in Congested City Districts." Before preparing the paper I made a careful study of the prices of several staple fruit and vegetables used by the city consumer, and at the same time found out what the farmers actually received for the same products. I found that the prices paid by the consumer were from one hundred to six hundred per cent. higher than the price the farmer got, after paying the commission, cartage, freight, and other expenses of transportation. Complete figures of this investigation will be found in the Report of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1912.

Thus you can see that we have a serious problem. On the one hand the farmer has to pay exorbitant prices for supplies which he needs on his farm, and on the other hand, he gets comparatively low prices for the product he sells, while at the same time the City consumer pays unconscionable prices for the same product.

I am particularly glad to bring this matter before an audience

composed of agricultural college men, as the successful solution of this problem must depend largely upon them. In addition to their scientific research, and the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations should now make a careful study of the problems of distribution, co-operation and agricultural credit, and help the farmer to solve this problem, just as they helped him to solve the many difficult technical problems.

You, students of agricultural colleges, have a mission to perform, as you will have to become leaders, not only in the application of scientific principles of farming, but also in the economic and social betterment of country life. The farmer will need a lot of education before he will be ready to co-operate, and these young men, graduates of agricultural colleges, stationed in the various branch county offices, will be a potent factor in bringing about the desired result.

The success of a co-operative organization of any kind is chiefly dependent upon the ability and individuality of its executive officers, and it is here where the agricultural college graduate can do very efficient service to his community. I am glad to notice that your State Agricultural College has recognized the importance of this problem, and has established several courses in agricultural economics. Every student of an agricultural college who, sooner or later, thinks of going back to farming, should take this course, and should utilize the knowledge thus obtained in helping his fellow farmers to organize. In fact, it seems to me that it is the duty of every agricultural college graduate to do so.

There are other ways in which graduates of agricultural colleges could be of great service to the farming interests of the State, and that is by organizing and stimulating public opinion for the enactment of proper State and Federal legislation for the increased appropriations for our State Agricultural Colleges, experiment stations, and all other educational agencies; for the facilitating of the formation of co-operative agricultural associations, credit unions, for more thorough control of commission merchants, cold storage, for parcels post, and in general for all other laws for the promotion of farming interests.

The graduates of an agricultural college could also do a great deal towards including influential and wealthy philanthropists to take more interest in the improvement of country life. While thousands, if not millions, of dollars have been appropriated in the last few years for libraries, promotion of peace, of research and endowment of chairs in the Universities for the study of ills of humanity, I have not heard of a single instance where money was left for the study of the problem of production, distribution of farm products and co-operation.

Hon. C. C. James, Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, Canada, in an excellent address, summarizes the above sentiment in an excellent way as follows:

"Men of means and philanthropists have devoted their givings almost exclusively to schools, colleges, libraries, museums, art galleries and public institutions that were first and mainly for town and city people. They have overlooked the fact that the country is the great conservative stock of the Nation, and that the future of the people must be determined by the quality of the rural community. The social, educational, religious improvement of the rural community presents difficulties not met in cities and towns, and therefore demands direction by the best men available. When its great scope and unlimited field are appreciated, the same generosity that has helped forward the city work will become available for the extension for the rural work.

We must bring people to see that work done for and among farmers is not charity of local contribution, but merely the investment of public funds that will bring complete returns to the whole people."

It seems to me that here is an opportunity for the graduates of an agricultural college, who are not only familiar with the many difficult intricate problems of the technical side of farming, but who come face to face with the problems of marketing and purchasing, to bring this to the attention of some of their city friends, and get them interested in the work. We must point out to them that their hearty support to this cause is absolutely essential for the prosperity of the whole Nation. We must not only get individuals interested, but we must get the support of the metropolitan press, and the various city organizations and continue to preach this until we have the problem solved.

In conclusion I wish to state briefly again the channels through which the agricultural college and its graduates will become potent factors of the rejuvenation of country life.

First—We must gather more definite and scientific information as to the problem of the cost of production and distribution of farm products.

Second—The information thus obtained, together with the principles of co-operation should be put in the curriculum of the agricultural college, and every one of its students should be compelled to take this course.

Third—The agricultural college should locate in every county of the State an experienced graduate of an agricultural college with a competent staff to do the extension work among the farmers in the

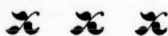
community. At the same time these men are to be leaders in all undertakings for the social and economic improvement of the community.

Fourth—There should be co-ordination and co-operation between the State College, High Schools, Country Schools and all other agencies for the improvement of farm life.

A graduate of an agricultural college should bear in mind that he owes a duty to the State for the privileges extended to him while at the State College, and he should repay this in the form of personal service by becoming a leader in the farming community where ever he may be; he should also be a missionary and send as many friends and neighbors to take up the courses in the agricultural college, as he can.

If, instead of sending out fifty to one hundred men a year, every State Agricultural College in the land should send out five hundred to one thousand men a year, to be scattered in every hamlet and village of the State, what wonderful results could be accomplished for the farmers of the United States!

J. W. PINCUS, '98.



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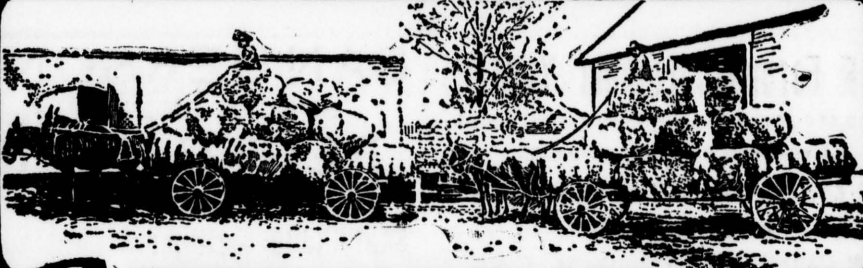
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